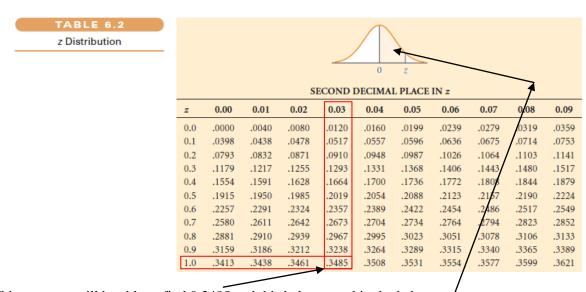
How to find Critical value correspond to 95% Confidence Level?

This table is on page 187

Let's understand the table and the meaning of critical value

Say Critical Value, z is 1.03

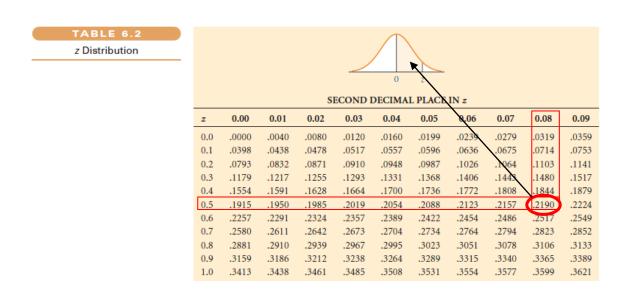
Now locate 1 in first column and go horizontally right below 0.03 [1 and 0.03 adds to 1.03]



This way you will be able to find 0.3485 and this belongs to this shaded area

Exercise 1

Find shaded area for z = 0.58



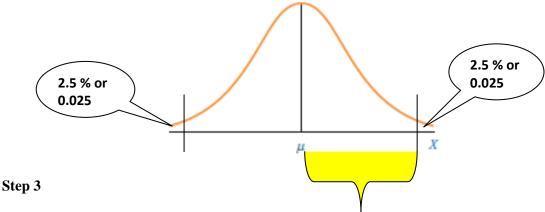
Now you need to find Critical value of z correspond to 95% Confidence Level?

Step 1

Subtract 95 from 100. This is 5.

Step 2

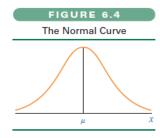
Divide 5 into two halves (5/2 = 2.5%)



How much is the area belongs to yellow shaded region in the curve?

Remember, this curve is a symmetrical curve. Meaning thereby, right half can be said as 0.50 or 50%.

Refer page 185 of Ken Black



History of the Normal Distribution

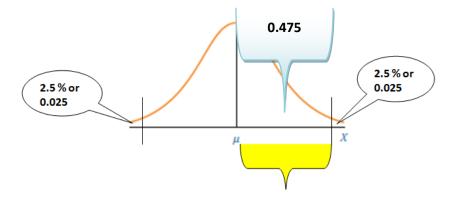
Discovery of the normal curve of errors is generally credited to mathematician and astronomer Karl Gauss (1777–1855), who recognized that the errors of repeated measurement of objects are often normally distributed.* Thus the normal distribution is sometimes referred to as the *Gaussian distribution* or the *normal curve of error*. A modern-day analogy of Gauss's work might be the distribution of measurements of machine-produced parts, which often yield a normal curve of error around a mean specification.

To a lesser extent, some credit has been given to Pierre-Simon de Laplace (1749–1827) for discovering the normal distribution. However, many people now believe that Abraham de Moivre (1667–1754), a French mathematician, first understood the normal distribution. De Moivre determined that the binomial distribution approached the normal distribution as a limit. De Moivre worked with remarkable accuracy. His published table values for the normal curve are only a few ten-thousandths off the values of currently published tables.

The normal distribution exhibits the following characteristics.

- It is a continuous distribution.
- It is a symmetrical distribution about its mean.
- It is asymptotic to the horizontal axis.
- It is unimodal.
- It is a family of curves.
- Area under the curve is 1.

So, can you do like this? 0.50 - 0.025 = 0.475



Step 4Go to Page 187....can you locate 0.475 (or the most nearest number in table)

TABLE 6.2												
z Distribution												
	0 z											
	SECOND DECIMAL PLACE IN z											
	z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	
	0.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359	
	0.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753	
	0.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141	
	0.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517	
	0.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879	
	0.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224	
	0.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2517	.2549	
	0.7	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852	
	0.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133	
	0.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389	
	1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599	.3621	
	1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810	.3830	
	1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997	.4015	
	1.3	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162	.4177	
	1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306	.4319	
	1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429	.4441	
	1.6	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4484	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535	.4545	
	1.7	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625	.4633	
	1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	,4686	.4693	.4699	.4706	
	1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761	.4767	
	2.0	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817	
	2.1	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854	.4857	
	2.2	.4861	.4864	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887	.4890	
	2.3	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913	.4916	
	2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934	.4936	
	2.5	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951	.4952	

Step 5

Now start from 0.4750....move left and find 1.9....then again start from 0.4750 and go up and locate 0.06.

HENCE CRITICAL VALUE FOR 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL IS 1.96

Exercise 2

Find critical value of z for:

- (i) 90 % Confidence Level
- (ii) 80% Confidence Level
- (iii) 99% Confidence Level

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